

7 O'Clock Edition.
4017 People's Popular
Wants
Were printed in the last
Sunday Post-Dispatch
1261 MORE THAN APPEARED IN
THE NEXT LARGEST.

RUSSIA MOVES TO WIN SUPPORT OF GREAT POWERS

Announces That She Will Fully Respect the Rights of Any Nation in Manchuria Under Treaty With the Chinese Government.

CURTLY GIVES LESSON
IN DIPLOMACY TO JAPAN

Wells the Little Kingdom: "We Can not Discuss Manchuria With You Any More Than We Could Australia or the Philippines."

TOKIO, Jan. 11.—The note delivered by Foreign Minister Komura on Saturday to Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister, was merely preliminary to Japan's formal response, which has not yet been delivered.

The questions at issue were discussed at today's conference of the cabinet and elder statesmen and a final decision is expected tomorrow. When this has been reached, the answer will appear before the throne and submit the answer agreed on. After this has been done the final proposals of Japan will be handed to Baron de Rosen.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Russian government has informed its neighbors that it will respect fully the rights of any nation that has in Manchuria under treaty with China. This action is made with reservation.

Russia gives formal expression to this policy now in consequence of the controversy with Japan, one of whose persistent contentions has been for a definition of Russia's policy in Manchuria and an acknowledgment of Japan's trade privileges. Russia's reply has been in substance as follows:

"We cannot discuss Manchuria with you any more than we could Australia or the Philippines. Manchuria belongs neither to us nor to you. It does not lie within the jurisdiction of either of us to dispose of the future of Manchuria."

Russia, however, is willing to observe the treaty rights of all the powers in Manchuria, and now agrees to do so.

Russia thus removes from the negotiations one of the points upon which Japan counts for the moral support of other powers, and whereas she specially had the sympathy of the United States and Great Britain.

Japan has informed Germany that no troops have been landed in Korea, and that Japan has no intention at present of doing so.

The statement published in London on high authority that Germany and the triple alliance will remain neutral in event of war with Russia and Japan is confirmed here.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Dispatches from Harbin, a town on the Manchurian railroad, describe the Russian war preparations. The Russian officers declare war is inevitable, but add that they are ready. Port Arthur, it is asserted, will be further occupied by 100,000, and in 10 days reinforcements of 10,000 can reach Manchuria.

TOKIO, Jan. 11.—The cabinet and elder statesmen held a conference at the official residence of Premier Kratz this afternoon. The premier, who is ill, was not present. They discussed the political and strategical situation, and will report to the throne tomorrow.

WORLD WAR
COME FROM TOKIO;
ANXIETY FOR CRUISERS

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Special dispatches from Tokio printed in this morning newspapers are very warlike, but add little to the knowledge of the situation.

They reiterate that Japan has no idea of sending an ultimatum to Russia.

Anxiety is generally felt in Tokio for the safety of the crews of Nisshin and Kaga, which left Gaspé, Canada, and in connection with the departure with which the Geneva correspondent of the Daily Mail this morning gives a curious story to the effect that an iron bar was found inside the ammunition hold of the Nisshin, placed in such a position that it short-circuited the electrical apparatus with it. It is suggested, the object of destroying the vessel, although there is no evidence to show that its being there was not accidental. No serious damage was done.

A severe gale in the Mediterranean is greatly incommoding the Russian warships. The cruisers Nisshin, I and Nisshin II entered Ferrol for safety. Russian battleships and seven torpedo boats have been detained at Suda Bay since Friday, unable to proceed to the Far East on account of the weather. The Russian, however, who returned to England, reports from Manchuria and Japan confirms reports that Russian troops are posted every five vents along the line of the Manchurian railway. The Russian danger is in a breakdown of the railway, the chief source of the enormous military traffic, owing to its slight construction.

**RUSSIA ANNOUNCES
ADHERENCE TO POLICY
OF THE OPEN DOOR.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—By an author-
ity conversant with Russia and her atti-
tude toward American interests, the Asso-
ciated Press today was given this state-
ment:

"In view of the wide circulation given to reports without basis in fact, charging Russia with hostility to American interests in the Far East, it seems expedient that the attitude of Russia should be again defined."

"Russia has repeatedly expressed her in-
tention of assisting in the development of

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

THE ONLY ST. LOUIS EVENING NEWSPAPER WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

TEN PAGES.

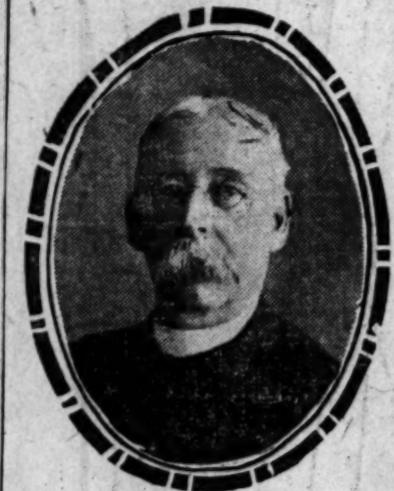
VOL. 56, NO. 143.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1904.

PRICE | In St. Louis, One Cent.
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.

7 O'clock
Edition.

REV. K. M. DEANE, FORMERLY
OF ST. LOUIS, IS DEAD.



REV. K. M. DEANE

NEW BOODLE COMBINE IN THE HOUSE?

Grandjury Investigating Report That Delegates Offered to Pass the Pneumatic Bill for a Consideration of \$8000.

MONEY SAID TO HAVE BEEN REFUSED AT LAST MINUTE

At Its Last Meeting the House Reconsidered Its Action to Pass the Bill. Route of Tubes Is From Union Station to the Fair Site.

The December grandjury is investigating the report that a new combine has been formed in the House of Delegates for the purpose of dictating and controlling legislation, and fixing the terms under which all bills, but particularly those in which wealthy corporations are interested, shall be considered.

In this connection, the jury is devoting its attention to the pneumatic tube bill, proposed by the pneumatic tube service between Union Station and the World's Fair grounds, which the Council approved early in December, and the House passed Dec. 11.

On Tuesday night the House at its regular meeting reconsidered its action on the pneumatic tube bill, thus leaving the question of granting the franchise still in abeyance.

On top of this action comes the information that a certain number of the House of Delegates approached one of their interests in regard to pending legislation and demanded \$15,000 to insure its passage. This proposition was rejected and then it is said the House combine compromised by agreeing to accept \$8000.

A well-known St. Louisan, who has acted as a sort of coach for the House of Delegates combine, was instructed to go to Chicago, it is said, to collect the \$8000.

When the bill was approved this man hurried to Chicago, but to his surprise learned that the individual who had promised to turn over the \$8000 had gone back on his promise.

Thereupon the "go-between" returned to St. Louis and informed certain of the House members, who at once declared, "Well, we will consider the bill." This was done, it is said, late Saturday night.

An official of the Universal Pneumatic Tube Service Co., which has favored the bill, before the grandjury Friday, but his name is being withheld by Circuit Attorney Folk.

John E. Barrett, former marshal of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, has been summoned to appear before the grandjury this afternoon, presumably to give witness to the assistance of the House combine.

The offices of the Universal Pneumatic

Tube Co. are: William J. Dinspe, president and general manager; Frank J. Hubbard, vice-president; E. Melon, treasurer; H. M. Schmitz, secretary; and John F. Steiger, construction manager. Headquarters are in Chicago at 211 South Canal street.

The company has been organized only a short time. It promises to convey by means of the pneumatic tube heavy or light merchandise, money, and so on.

St. Louis is the first city of the country in which the company is seeking to operate on a large scale. The distance from the station to the World's Fair grounds, the route proposed, is four and one-half miles.

SNOW OR SLEET WILL FALL

Storm Will Not Be Heaviest on Record, but Will Be the Real Article.

Thomas Coler, 14 years old, of 6844 Waldemar avenue, and James Rafferty, 14 years old, of 2707 Elkoaven, are missing from their homes and their parents believe they have run away to go to the city.

The Coler boy is 4 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 120 pounds, has red hair and blue eyes, and wears knee trousers. He was last described as being 4 feet 8 inches tall, weighing 100 pounds, brown hair and eyes, and wearing blue suit and cap.

REFUSED TO EVICT WIDOW

Constable Guion Instead Collected Sun to Ameliorate Destitute Condition of Woman.

For five days after service was due on an execution calling for the eviction of Mrs. Mary Rauh, a widow with four children, from the room they called home in the basement of a building in the rear of 2255 Franklin street, Constable Edward E. Guion held the woman in custody, the agent to compel her to serve it.

Monday morning Constable Guion started to make arrangements with the foreman of the jury, after he had a stormy interview with H. M. Schmitz, the agent for the Wainwright brewery, to take the woman to the Wainwright brewery stables at Twelfth and Chouteau avenue, give him \$5 for their relief.

Miss Rauh's rent, \$25 for the month, was due Dec. 23. She could not pay and had no money with which to buy clothing or food for her children. The next day she was sued by Schmitz as agent for D. Lauer, Dec. 30, an execution was ordered.

Monday Deputy Commissioner Guion took the \$5 contribution from the woman to take that would enable her to move. The costs in the suit are \$5.65.

FOOL THinks Gov. DOCKERY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11.—Gov. Dockery today received the following telegram from Circuit Attorney Folk in St. Louis: "Kratz is here. Accept my sincere thanks for your assistance in this and other boodle cases."

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Forecast: Missouri—Rain or snow Monday night and in part Tuesday; variable winds; fair and colder portion Tuesday.

BOY RIDER STRIKES CAR

Galloping along Taylor avenue on his horse Joseph Nagel, 12 years old, living with his parents at 2206 North West street, collided with a street car at the intersection of Taylor and Maffitt avenue. Horseman and horse were thrown into the gutter, the animal suffering a severe fracture of the spinal column. Young Nagel escaped unharmed, but was confined in the observation ward. Maffitt, however, was not so fortunate. He was struck in the head, and a fracture of the skull was sustained. Marital difficulties are supposed to have been the cause of his attempt to end his life.

CUTS LEGS TO END LIFE.

Martin Maher Gashed Limbs With Penknife, but He Will Not Die.

Martin Maher, 56 years old, attempted suicide at 2006 Franklin avenue, where he lived Monday by gashing his legs with a sharp penknife. He suffered a considerable loss of blood.

The City Hospital physician did not consider his condition serious. He is confined in the observation ward.

Maher's family, however, are not so sanguine.

Marital difficulties are supposed to

have been the cause of his attempt to end his life.

CHARLES KRATZ GIVES \$40,000 BOND TO ANSWER BRIBERY CHARGE IN COUNCIL'S \$60,000 DEAL WITH SUBURBAN RAILROAD

THE RETURNED FUGITIVE AS HE APPEARS TODAY



CHARLES KRATZ.

DRAWN FROM LIFE
ON BOARD TRAIN
FROM MEXICO.

THWARTS ROBBER FOR FOURTH TIME

Mrs. A. Douglas Investigates Noise and Found Burglar Had Cut Hole in Window Pane.

Passengers Refuse to Leave Suburban Car at Fourteenth Street and Conductor Yields.

When he left the car he wore his overcoat, with the collar up about his face and kept his hands jammed in the pockets. He walked slowly, lurching from side to side.

CAR SENT AHEAD AND NOT "BACK"

Thieves visited two Olive street stores

SUNDAY night. "The Fitwell" clothing store, at 720 Olive, and the La Perla Diamond Co. store.

From the Fitwell seven overcoats were

stolen from a show window after it had

been broken by a stone. From the other

store \$2200 worth of watches and jewelry

was stolen from the front show window

and two inside showcases.

The diamond store robbers entered

through a transom at the rear, after

climbing to the roof of a shed and jumping

across a 5-foot arroyo.

They got down from the transom by an iron rod, 14 feet long, originally a foot-and-a-half arroyo bar.

No other car was in sight to take the

passengers, of whom there was a cabload

on down town, and the conductor professed no transfers.

"All out," shouted the conductor, ring

ing the bell.

"Get your seats, ladies and gentlemen,

we will go on this car," said Mr. Hogan.

His spokesman was joined by several

others now and all made it plain to the

conductor that they were very much in

earnest. The conductor, however, would have none of it.

"We're not going to get back," said Robert G. Hobson of Valley Groves, a St. Louis insurance manager.

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KRATZ OUT ON \$40,000 BAIL---HAS CHAMPAGNE LUNCH

the law, I think \$100,000 is not too high. It should be five times the bond forfeited.

"It seems to me that that is reasonable," replied Attorney Folk. "I believe \$40,000 should be sufficient. Mr. Kratz has already been a profitable man to the state, having paid a bond of \$20,000, and if he should run away again I think \$40,000 would be enough."

"It is not the money the state wants," interposed Judge Taylor. "Our desire is to hold the man for trial."

Mr. Rowsa then suggested that \$100,000 was the largest bond over asked and clearly beyond reason.

Judge Taylor replied by asking Mr. Rowsa if he was prepared to furnish a \$40,000 bond. Mr. Rowsa said he was, and Judge Taylor decided he considered that sufficient.

The bondsmen were then admitted to Judge Taylor's office after certifying to his real estate holdings before the clerk of the court.

After examining the papers Judge Taylor said that the real estate certified barely covered the amount of the bond. He added that he did not doubt the financial standing and ability of the bondsmen, but asked them to return to the clerk and increase the amount of real estate included in the certificates.

This was done, and the bond was signed at 11:45. Kratz left the Four Courts five minutes later.

After leaving the Four Courts Kratz, Ed Butler, George Kratz and former Councilman Charles H. Thuner, Henry Gauss, Jr., and August Gast went to a saloon at Eleventh street and Clark avenue, where they ate lunch and drank several bottles of champagne. They remained there about 45 minutes, and Butler and Kratz went away together in a carriage.

DETAILS OF LAST STAGE OF KRATZ'S JOURNEY AND ARRIVAL IN ST. LOUIS.

Post-Dispatch reporters and artists boarded the train bringing Kratz to St. Louis at South McAlester, I. T., at 2:45 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Kratz, with Sheriff Dickmann and Chief of Detectives Desmond, occupied the state-room on the last sleeper. Throughout the afternoon Kratz stayed in the room with door closed and curtains drawn, except for 20 minutes at Parsons, Kan., where he ate supper in the station dining room seated between his two bodyguards.

He slept well in the upper berth of the station at 11 o'clock, remarking that "he was used to traveling and not a bit tired." Desmond and Dickmann occupied the two lower berths, Desmond remaining up until a late hour.

Kratz slept soundly through the night. He did not get up until the train had gone in sight of the lights of Baden at 7 o'clock. The officers also slept late, and all were compelled to dress in a hurry.

Outside their stateroom George Kratz, brother of the returning fugitive, and Deputy Sheriff Joseph Schilling and T. J. O'Neil were waiting for the train. They had boarded the train at St. Charles.

George Kratz was nervous. He paced back and forth through the aisle to the discomfiture of passengers who were dressing and porters who were trying to close the berths.

Before the train reached Washington avenue passengers from the coaches ahead had crowded back to get a glimpse of Kratz. Among them were several women. They filled the entire aisle of the car.

Kratz stayed close in his stateroom. The water-supply in the car had given out, but a porter brought him water in a bucket to wash in.

CURIOS CROWD AT STATION; DESMOND'S HAND ON KRATZ.

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered in the Midway at Union Station a half hour before the arrival of the train. Here and there in this crowd were acquaintances of the returning fugitive, but the curious predominated in the gathering. Many of these persons had never seen Kratz, but wanted to see him because the world was talking about him.

The train was scheduled to be backed into the station on track 13, and it was at the exit from this track that the crowd centered. At the last moment it was announced that the train would come in on track 20, and would back down the Midway and turned the gate to track 20.

At 27 minutes after 7 o'clock the train backed into the shed. The crowd, eager and impatient now, seemed to be trying to squeeze itself through the iron fence. Three policemen struggled vigorously to preserve order.

With the approach of the train, the crowd was augmented by station officials, trainmen, deputy sheriffs and detectives. Many passengers alighted from the train before the crowd saw any sign of Kratz.

These, interested in the demonstration, joined the crowd at the gate and waited to help receive their erstwhile fellow-traveler.

The train had been in two or three minutes when the Kratz party appeared on the rear platform of the observation coach, which was close to the Midway.

George Kratz, carrying his brother's valise, came first. He walked alone toward the gate, followed by Kratz and Sheriff Dickmann, the sheriff walking on the right of the prisoner.

To the left and just a little behind Kratz walked Chief Desmond, his right hand resting lightly on the prisoner's shoulder.

In the Midway the crowd, now densely packed, blocked the way, and it was with difficulty that the officers and Kratz made their way through to the doors leading into the main waiting room.

Kratz smiled and winked occasionally as he recognized old friends. Many called him "Charlie," grasped his hand and greeted him with complimentary remarks.

Among those at Union Station to meet Kratz was Bonaventure Ortega, a Mexican, who served Kratz as guide and interpreter during the early months of his stay in Mexico. Ortega has since come to St. Louis and is now a "runner" for a St. Louis hotel, which is a gay place, and adorned with a broad sombrero. Ortega made profuse salaams. Kratz smiled and bowed in return.

There was no display of feeling against Kratz. Aside from the friendliness shown him there was only silence. The crowd gave neither cheer nor jeer.

PRISONER EATS HEARTY MEAL ENJOYING TROPICAL FRUIT.

As Kratz, with the officers, entered the dining room on the second floor of the station, officers standing at the door excluded the crowd which followed. Kratz hurried across the main dining room and into the private room, where he was seated at a table with chains for four. His meal force. The course as well as elsewhere to have appeared, but I didn't know it would have been in Mexico

HOW KRATZ CASE HAS FIGURED IN ST. LOUIS HISTORY FOR 25 MONTHS

Dec. 15, 1903—Charles H. Turner and Philip Stock, president and legislative leaders of the St. Louis & Suburban Railroad Co., confessed to St. Louis and House of Delegates for passage of Suburban franchise bill. Charles Kratz held key to safe deposit box containing \$60,000 for Council; John K. Muller held key to similar box with \$75,000 for House.

Bill was passed by Council, but courts enjoined House from passing it. Quarrels between members of two combines and Turner and Stock over disposition of funds resulted in confessions of the latter.

Feb. 1, 1903—Charles Kratz indicted for bribery on evidence of Stock and Turner.

Feb. 3—Kratz gave bond for \$50,000, with Gottlieb Eyermann as security.

March 1—Kratz refused Kratz's application for change of venue. Set case for April 1.

March 20—Kratz's bond raised from \$5000 to \$20,000, with Gottlieb Eyermann Jr., as security.

April 7—Kratz failed to appear for trial and bond forfeited. Circuit Court Folk notified that he, with Muller, had fled to Mexico.

April 28—Kratz arrested in Guadalajara, Mexico, by Mexican police, on description. Chief of Detectives Desmond and Detective McGrath sent to bring him to St. Louis.

April 29—Secretary of State Hay notified Folk Mexico refused to surrender Kratz except upon promise of reciprocity, which United States could not then give. Desmond recalled.

May 10—Folk interviewed Secretary of State Hay regarding extradition treaty with Mexico covering bribery.

June 20—Extradition treaty with Mexico covering bribery concluded by Ambassador Clayton.

Oct. 1—Representative of Post-Dispatch suggested to Ambassador Clayton in City of Mexico that Kratz's return by promising reciprocity, made possible under new treaty.

Through winter of 1903-1904 and summer of 1903 correspondence on subject continued between Folk and Secretary of State Hay.

Oct. 7, 1903—Folk conferred with President Roosevelt in Washington and President issued orders for renewal of negotiation with Mexico for Kratz on plan suggested by Post-Dispatch.

Oct. 21—Kratz arrested in Guadalajara.

Nov. 8—Chief of Detectives Desmond and Sheriff Dickmann arrived in Guadalajara to secure prisoner.

Jan. 3, 1904—Following trials in Mexican courts with decisions against Kratz he started for St. Louis in charge of St. Louis officers.

Jan. 11—Arrived in St. Louis and gave bonds for \$40,000 at Four Courts

seems to be in earnest; at others his tone is sarcastic.

"I suppose I'll be the whole show in St. Louis," he remarked as he jerked down the curtains of his statement to keep out the gaze of the officers. "I was at South McAlester, I. T. Is there any other attraction there now? What would they do if it were not for me to make things interesting?"

BELIEVES HIMSELF FAMOUS.

The attention he has received ever since he entered the United States has encouraged Kratz's opinion that he is a famous man. Every time the train stopped Sunday crowds of men and boys ran along the cars looking for a glimpse of him. He did not enjoy this, however, and pulled the curtains down, usually cursing the party.

At Parsons, Kan., where he left the train with Desmond and Dickmann to eat supper, the men outside the dining room were full of men watching him eat.

As the news spread that he was Kratz, the St. Louis hoodlums crowded, the crowd rapidly increased and the officers were compelled to use their batons to keep the crowd from the train. He pulled his coat up over his face and his hat down over his eyes. Men and women were shouting at him.

Such comments were made as, "He don't look very bad, does he?" "The law's got him in its snatches now, and I think he's that man." "Want to get a look at him?"

At the dining room windows men took turns holding one another above the heads of the crowd.

When his train crossed the border from Kansas to Missouri at 10 o'clock Sunday night he was one of the most popular men on the Missouri governors.

KRATZ SNEEZES AT MISSOURI.

"We are now in grand old Missouri," remarked Sheriff Dickmann, "where they raise the finest mules and the prettiest women in the world."

"Yes, and governors," added Kratz with a sneer.

Kratz began to talk about Mexico as the finest of countries, declaring that "no body can say anything against that country."

From Topeka to St. Louis Kratz and his guardians had a stateroom in the Pullman. The train was crowded Sunday and Monday. The food was good, but not the most of the time, having their breakfast and dinner served there from the buffet.

Kratz spoke with a good deal of jocular tone. He entertained callers by jokes on Dickmann's stay in Guadalajara.

He also took pains to emphasize that he was a good friend of both the officers and that they had treated him with extreme courtesy.

TRIP IMPROVES HEALTH.

The trip home, he says, has done him good, and he is looking better than when he left Mexico. His cheeks have filled out and their sallow ness has given place to a ruddy glow.

Sunday evening he talked for several hours with the chief of the Missouri state police. He showed interest in the fact that Walbridge had been informed by the vice-president, his committee that it was nothing new.

The news that Councilman Newell wanted to withdraw from the negotiations and favored finding absentees from Council meeting, instead of excusing them, had been a subject of much discussion.

Kratz did not go to bed Sunday night until 11 o'clock. He said he was used to traveling and did not feel tired. He slept in the upper berth of the stateroom and the officers below him.

Several times during the night Desmond and a security guard, who had been assigned to the stateroom, went up and down the stairs to the bridge.

Kratz refuses persistently to answer questions about his case. A question, in fact, he does not like to be asked.

When he discusses the case it is after being led up to it indirectly.

"PRIVATE YOUNG" TO "PRIVATE CHAFFEE"

The Retiring Head of Army Presents Pair of Shoulder Straps to His Successor, Accompanied by Unique Note.

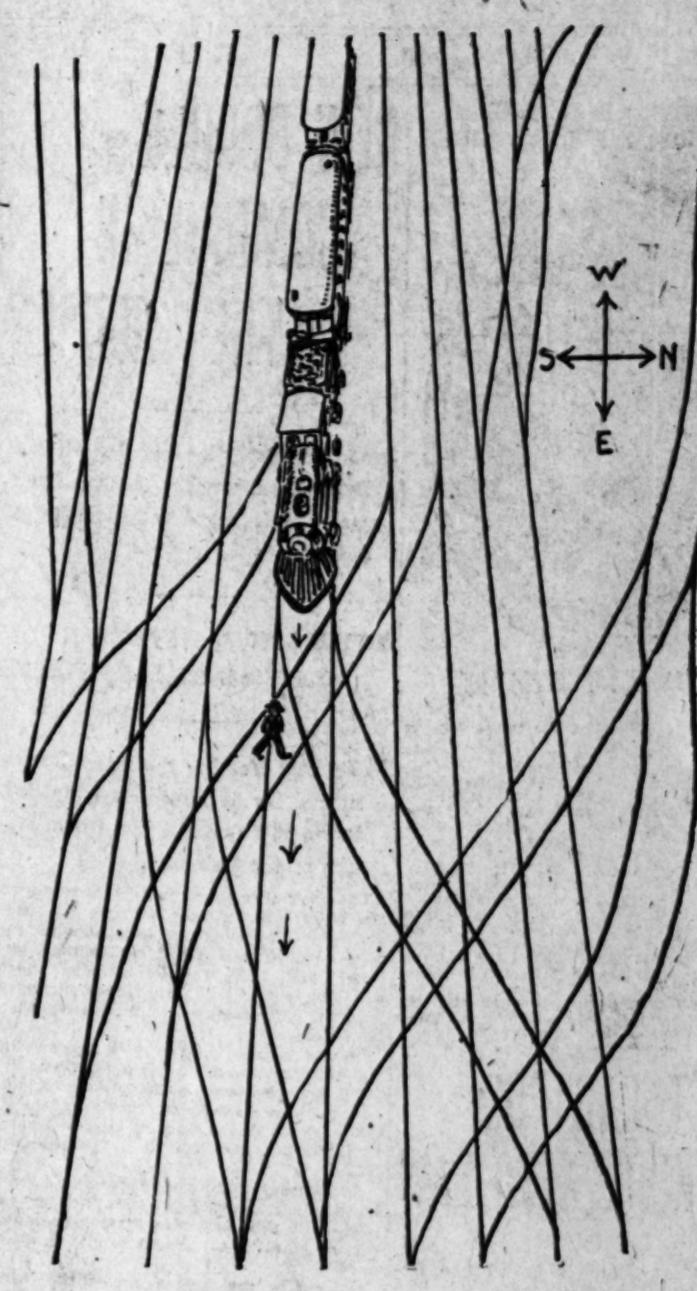
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The first pair of Lieutenant-general's shoulder-straps which Gen. Chaffee will wear were presented to him by Lieutenant-General Young, with the following note, dated Jan. 9, 1904:

"Private Young, Company K, Twelfth

Another man was killed in the deadly "puzzle switch" under the Eighteenth street viaduct in the Terminal yards, near Union Station, Saturday night. M. L. Combe, as was told Sunday's Post-Dispatch, disregarded signs of warning and, seeing a short cut, walked on the dangerous part of the bridge in St. Louis. A train from the east came rushing under the bridge and across the "puzzle." Combe stepped from the track and at the same instant a train from the west struck him and crushed him to death.

There is no escape for the man caught in the "puzzle." There are at least a dozen tracks lying close to each other on the north end of the bridge. Each of these tracks is connected with all the other tracks by a score of switches, running east and west. It is a web of tracks and auto-

DEADLY "PUZZLE SWITCH" HAS CLAIMED ANOTHER VICTIM



FORMER JUDGE IN POLICE COURT

Conductor Causes Arrest of Judge Taffe, but Judge Tracy Discharges Him.

For the first time in his 45 years' service in St. Louis courts, Judge P. J. Taaffe Monday morning found himself a defendant in the First District police court before Judge Tracy. Judge Taaffe and Alexander E. Chowning, a street car conductor of the Laclede division, were arraigned on charges of disturbing the peace.

Yesterday afternoon the judge transferred from the Eighteenth street line to the Laclede cars at Eighteenth street. When asked for his fare he presented the transfer.

"This transfer is no good now. It expired 30 minutes ago," said the conductor.

"You'll have to take it," Judge Taaffe responded.

"You must pay your fare or get off the car."

"I won't," said the conductor.

About that time the Eighth District Police Station came in sight. The conductor stopped the car and Officer Dillan was called up to arrest the Judge. Tracy and then Chowning, the conductor.

Judge Tracy said there had been no disturbance of peace and discharged both defendants, saying that police court was

no place to collect street car fares.

RUSSIA WORKING TO GET SUPPORT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

commercial interests in Manchuria, knowing that the Chinese policy of the United States government is guided merely by political ambition. Russia has shown her good faith by refraining from any action which would endanger the conclusion of the American-Chinese commercial treaty signed on Oct. 8. That treaty has been ratified by the throne at Pekin, and thus through the medium of the United States, the important ports of Mukden and Antung in Manchuria are opened to the commerce of the world. This is the "open door" which has been a part of American and Russian policy since the Boxer outrages, which necessitated the intervention of the powers and which materially changed conditions in Manchuria.

"Russia will certainly not submit to domination at the hands of any power as to protection of her legitimate interests in Manchuria. Negotiations are in progress between St. Petersburg and Pekin in the effort to reach an agreement adequately protecting the special commercial interests exercised by Russia in Manchuria and which has been recognized by all the powers in their adherence to the peace protocol verbally or written. At the time of the signing of that convention it was Russia's hope that she could withdraw from Manchuria and leave the protection of her interests to China. In the meantime, however, it has been demonstrated that the guarantees offered by China were wholly insufficient, and it became necessary for the Russian government to ask for the additional guarantees. Until such a basis is arranged for the Russian government cannot be expected to withdraw from Manchuria and leave the Chinese to live and let live and for the Chinese to live and let live.

"Russia is ready and anxious to stimulate the development of foreign commerce in Manchuria. The growth of trade and success of the Chinese railways, Russia believes, however, that commercial development is impossible without the establishment of special political relations in the open courts. The Chinese political influence in this territory, which lies in the hands of the Manchurian warlords, is dominant and its effectiveness would be impaired by the creation of any form of political influence in the shape of a national government or a national control or regulation of certain districts within those open ports similar to conditions such as, for instance, the Manchurian ports. The trouble is anticipated on this score as the American-Chinese commercial treaty providing for the setting aside of certain ports as free ports and the establishment of a system like that surrounding foreign interests at Shanghai.

Russia does not propose to discuss the negotiations now in progress. But it should be realized she is awaiting herself of every reasonable means to reach an understanding with the Chinese.

"It will be an interesting bit of information to the Russian government to know the present object of the Pekin government as far as Japan is concerned. It is the protection of American and English interests in the far East. Russia had supposed that Japan was influenced by less unsound motives."

Such Loving Friends.

Estrela: O, but dear is he old. Why, here's enough to be my father.

Minette: I wouldn't believe it, darling.

Why, he doesn't look a day over 65.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by
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FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH
260,000
SUNDAY
POST-DISPATCH.A PAPER SOLD
EVERY DAY
FOR EVERY HOME
IN THE CITY.First Murrell, then Kratz. Next?
St. Louis will be the only summer resort this year.
Lock up the lobbyist; bar the boodler and briber; get the
grafter.Last year was lynch year; the new year is leap year. In
all respects the new should be made better than the old.

PUBLICITY IN FINANCE.

The Wall Street Journal, which makes a specialty of finance and reflects sound business sentiment, condemns the "Sully circular" calling for funds to operate a "campaign of publicity" in the newspapers, designed to educate the public to a belief in high prices for cotton, an impudent and offensive. It "impugns the motive of the average journalist" by taking it for granted he may be induced to sell his pen to a speculative enterprise.

Nevertheless, the Journal declares that the circular is "a tribute to the wonderful influence of the press on public opinion."

This is the correct view. Having witnessed the many triumphs of publicity, Sully seeks to use the press to promote his own special interests. But like most attempts of mere selfishness, the contrivance breaks down. The press makes public the true inwardness of the precious scheme; publicity kills it.

The importance of the press, frankly acknowledged by this speculator, has been very much in evidence for some months past and financiers have learned that they can no longer do things in a corner.

The publication of the correspondence in the shipway case by the New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch was a conspicuous example of the great public service performed by this publication, in spite of the frantic efforts of the promoters and their lawyers to keep the facts from the public.

Financiers have learned their lesson. When they offer securities to investors the newspaper press will tell the facts concerning the enterprises they seek to promote. Secrecy is impossible. Misrepresentation is increasingly difficult in the face of a vigilant newspaper press. Publicity is protection against fraud and chicanery.

Two famous runaway boodlers have been roped with Post-Dispatch lassos.

PORTIA IS MAKING PROGRESS.

Miss Williams, a woman learned in the law, has applied for admission to the Inner Temple. She wants to practice law. Although her ability and learning are unquestioned, being attested by several university degrees, she does not expect to be admitted.

Women are allowed to practice law all over the continent of Europe. A woman is secretary of the law section of the Norwegian department of justice. In many states of the United States women are admitted within the bar. Miss Florence Gilmore is assistant attorney-general of the Philippines. Only in England is the conservative spirit too strong for feminine force.

But it is only a question of a comparatively short time. If Miss Williams is rejected now she will renew the attempt and start an agitation which will be too much for the ever-backing Englishmen. They cannot forever swim against the current of progress.

Mr. Carnegie should hurry the building of his palace of peace, let the whole world be at war before it can be dedicated.

LIGHT OUT IN THE SEMAPHORE.

The Chicago semaphore test just reported gives a remarkable result. The total number of trains passing the light in the semaphores is not stated. The test showed, however, that eight trains passed the semaphore during the test with each one of the eight engineers taking it for granted that the light in the semaphore was as usual.

No class of men are less given to carelessness than locomotive engineers. Yet what they took for granted on a secret test would have involved disaster to each of these eight trains.

No doubt the fire in the Iroquois Theater had something to do with this investigation into how far even the best and most highly trained fall into the habit of taking it for granted that everything is and will remain as it ought to be. So much for the engineers in the case. They are being disciplined. Now what is to be done, to discipline the "high official" for taking it for granted that the sort of a signal he had relied on in his semaphore was emphatic enough to serve its purpose with others who may be as much given to taking things for granted as he is himself?

When Britain is prosperous she can spend millions for American railway material. The prosperity of Europe is our prosperity.

MONEY AND PERSONAL FORCE.

A Baltimore newspaper says that "any man or woman who is not absolutely disreputable, who has money, and spends it with judicious liberality, is received into what is called the society of Baltimore."

The qualifications, according to the same paper, used to be birth, breeding, refinement, and, above all, genius. Baltimore families are famous in American history as models of true aristocracy in a soil of democracy—the only soil, by the way, in which a true aristocracy can flourish.

Of course, the Baltimoreans who takes this low view of society in Baltimore is exaggerating. But money does have more influence than properly belongs to it, not only in the Monumental City, but in every other city in Europe as well as in this country.

Is there anything strange or mysterious about it? The one thing men worship above all else is personal force. And in these days more of this sort of force goes into money making than into other channels of activity.

From the N. money, but Abyssinia's mightiest hoard is the symbol of power, and is controlled by the people of God.

he has achieved a great fortune, because the achievement in most cases, argues the possession of socially useful characteristics. Rude soldiers were welcomed in the best circles of society in the days when soldiering was largely a matter of hard hitting. They had as little refinement as the boorish millionaires of today, but they were great personal forces.

It does not often happen that a man gets social credit merely because he is rich. Such men are often tolerated parasites, but they are never members of the social group.

Force—that is the social capital. If, in our day, it is not always joined to refinement, it is because we are in transition. The son of the forceful boor is almost always a gentleman; his grandson without exception—provided the old man's force is not evaporated.

"Let us cling to the Constitution as the mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest close around him," said Lewis Cass. "Let us hope that this great instrument, which has served so well, will weather the storm which the ambitions of certain men are creating in an effort to make this country a world power," says Justice Harlan. But did not Timothy Campbell say, "The Constitution is nothing between friends?" thus giving the administration a lofty precedent.

KRATZ IS BACK.

Kratz is back in St. Louis to stand trial for the crime of bribery. His return is a triumph of law and justice. It marks an important advance in the international criminal code. Bribery is now on the list of extraditable offenses and the first fugitive boodler has been delivered into the hands of the law.

The Post-Dispatch feels especial interest and gratification in the victory for justice represented by the return of Kratz, because the possibility of bringing him back was first discovered and the plan by which he was brought back was formulated by the Post-Dispatch, after an investigation of the situation and a conference with Ambassador Clayton and the Mexican authorities in the City of Mexico, by a special representative of this paper, sent there for that purpose. When the Post-Dispatch undertook this task, after its successful mission to Mexico to induce Murrell to return, the United States government had ceased all efforts to get Kratz. Secretary Hay believed that the government had exhausted its resources. His opinion was shared by all government officials. Circuit Attorney Folk alone retained a hope of success, and holding to the belief that a great newspaper could at least find a way to do what the government had failed to do, encouraged the Post-Dispatch to make the attempt. The story of the attempt and of the plan of procedure subsequently adopted by President Roosevelt is a matter of history. Success crowned the effort.

The gain for law and governmental purification in the assurance embodied in the return of Kratz that the boodler cannot find a safe haven of refuge is incalculable. It demonstrates again the truth of the remark of ex-Minister Charles Emory Smith concerning the Kishineff achievement of the New York World and Post-Dispatch, that "a newspaper may be more powerful than the government in securing right action."

In spite of our high tariff the Bavarians appear to have excelled us in glass. If they make glass drop-curtains superior to asbestos, and tumblers with which nails can be driven, they have distanced us.

Rare is the woman who will not marry a desirable man. In Nebraska the tendency of schools to matrimony is so great that they have to be mandamused to keep their school contracts.

Will salicylic acid cure rheumatism and will abstaining from meat and from overeating prevent it? Let me have these questions settled, for Uncle Mark Hanna's sake.

The Des Moines judges who refused the young negro pianist the prize she deserved argued that her "color" was off the key.

Chicago is looking the stable too late, but we have an opportunity to look it in time.

POST-DISPATCH SNAP-SHOTS.

Had Collins a saw he might see Rudolph. The farther a stock drops the harder it hits.

There is considerable saving on the T. R. cinch. Why is it that Rudolph has no confidence in technicalities? Why does he tarry?

The head of the World's Fair staff work deserves a lieutenant-general's commission.

Joan of Arc may easily have been an Italian. That other great leader of the armies of France, Napoleon, was.

However we may differ otherwise, we "all stand together" in the Saturday half holiday bank procession and in the street-car aisle.

China still has some show. After debate between the young orators of the East St. Louis High School and those of the St. Louis High School, it has been decided that China ought not to be divided among the powers.

POST-DISPATCH ANSWERS.

Legal questions not answered. Business addresses not given. No bets decided. Don't sign "Subscriber" or "Constant Reader," one initial is best. Address all letters, "Answers, Post-Dispatch City."

W. J. A. M.—No premium on 1894 dime.

P. C. G.—No premium on any Spanish silver coin.

HEARTS—Hackett, Rupert, Century, Feb. 6, 1899.

H. D. M.—Ask toy companies about marketing new game for children.

IRMA—Babies Toyland not booked here. No premium on your coins.

TRAINMAN—Write President J. R. Ramsey, Lincoln Trust Co., New York. For more information as to World's Fair line.

W. R. R.—Washington avenue car line has been electric since 1890. Easton avenue since Jan. 1, 1895.

NOT SPOONEY—Check the young man if he is too "spoony" and with tact if possible; if not, then with unmistakable firmness.

DEN—Boston may require full dress for Sunday "at home" after 6 p. m.; St. Louis allows Prince Albert. For lady, a pretty reception gown of light color.

HARRY—The population of St. Louis is likely to be increased by the West. For more wood sawing is healthful for boys.

CITIZEN—Whether a policeman has a right to shoot in a private house depends upon the circumstances. No policeman should be allowed to do it, but it is not the duty of a policeman to shoot.

M. C. W.—St. Louis to Guthrie, 543 miles; trains arriving and departing daily, St. Louis Union Station. St. Louis and Indianapolis time same. We have no facts about new Oklahoma time.

MARRY MCGREW—Mrs. H. D. Pierpon writes: "Con-sa-nee-ko-pa-le-tee-leh-eh-doh-ecks-preef-en-mach-er-ver-ee-sine" is a German word, meaning Society of Bag Pipe Manufacturers in Constantinople, Turkey.

I. V. F.—What is the meaning of one-fourth of a blank sheet inclosed in a letter from a young lady to a gentleman? Most probably, a scrap dropped in the hearing of the door bell ring recently when she was expecting the other letter.

M. C. M.—If the man and woman were considered invalid, the Catholic Church; if he is a member of the non-Catholic had not been baptized or the marriage had taken place without a dispensation, then the Catholic party is free to marry again.

DEN—Boston may require full dress for Sunday "at home" after 6 p. m.; St. Louis allows Prince Albert. For lady, a pretty reception gown of light color.

C. F. H.—It is not a penitentiary offense for you to destroy United States money when it belongs to you. Uncle Samuel should be allowed to do it, but it is not the duty of a policeman to destroy them. He is at the trouble and expense of keeping a large gold reserve to redeem his outstanding paper. If you have money to burn, burn it.

The building commissioners are satisfied that the Odeon is fireproof, having successfully resisted three onslights of the Hot Time Minister—rely in two days this winter.

Russia has permitted Japanese occupancy of Korea, which is much the same as taking a man's house away from him and re-entrance it to another.

Joe Ullman, the race horse man, has written a book. Well, why not? Joe is a bookmaker.

JUST A MINUTE
WITH THE
POST-DISPATCH
POET & PHILOSOPHER

MUST THEY STAND?

N O, were you seated in a car,
(If you were, you'd be lucky!)
And if you were from Tennessee,
see,
Virginia or Kentucky,
Although with weariness yourbrown
Were overcast and shady,
You would arise, no doubt, and give
Your seat up to a lady.It is a pretty way they have
In all those Southern regions
Of making way for ladies fair.
Although they come in legions.
"I am dead tired" is no excuse:
They should have gone home early!
In no wise there can cover up
A disposition surely.Now, I am not remarking this
To kindle sparks of fury
In bosoms of the many men
Who populate Missouri,
And yet they must admit the fact
That while they praise the ladies,
When comes the rush at 6 p. m.
They wish them all in hades."Harsh words, harsh truth," as Byron
said.
But harsher the conditions
Which daily give occasion for
Such choleric ebullitions;
And yet, whenever be the faults
On faces fair that man likes,
It is a fact that woman kind
Must stand on all the car lines."Tis a condition, as you see,
By which we are confronted.
But still we live on our integrity
By such a means as blunted?
Or shall we daily show a lack
Of ordinary breeding?
While lovely eyes in timid wise
For seats we hold are pleading?

About the King Business.

We are pained, but not altogether surprised, to learn that King Leopold of Belgium has been made the defendant in a lawsuit concerning the failure to purchase certain property in France, for which his agents had contracted.

We are pained because we dislike to see a monarch harassed in this manner by a bunch of creditors, who have no more regard for his feelings than a coal dealer has for the sensibilities of a poet, and because we hate to acknowledge to ourselves that the king business has fallen into such disrepute or at least has become so of piebalds.

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The first gown is a calling costume of champagne-colored velvet. The skirt is made with flat plackets stitched down over the hips, simulating a hip yoke. It is encircled at the bottom with three plaited ruffles. The blouse has a shoulder collar of pale pelerine, trimmed with passementerie of the same shade and bordered with plaited ruffles. The yoke is of white Irish guipure, and the collar is of corsica velvet, ornamented with white cords. The little plaited plastron is of white silk or chiffon. The sleeves are trimmed with two plaitings and darts at the bottom over a cuff of guipure and corsica velvet. The second gown is a theater gown of black silk tulle, made up over white satin. The skirt is shirred at the top and trimmed at the bottom with bias bands of guipure. The blouse has a shoulder collar of pale pelerine, trimmed with passementerie of the same shade and bordered with plaited ruffles. The yoke is of white Irish guipure, and the collar is of corsica velvet, ornamented with white cords. The little plaited plastron is of white silk or chiffon. The sleeves are trimmed with two plaitings and darts at the bottom over a cuff of guipure. The corslet is of black velvet.

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THE POST-DISPATCH DAILY STORY.

On the Rebound

Morris Irving was in love with Agnes Graydon, but he was not rich. She couldn't marry a poor man, she declared, and jilted him, but the time came when he was rich and then it was that he found a pearl of great price while Agnes Graydon wept.

BY J. L. POWERS.

(Copyright, 1904, Daily Story Pub. Co.)
ON THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.—At Agnes Graydon as she crossed Mrs. Dayton's parlors. She was the fairest, most enchanting and beautiful of women to him; and tonight, leaning upon her escort's arm, in her long, clinging white dress, her small, dusky head proudly carried, and a smile parting her ruby lips, as her dark eyes wandered around the room, she was in his eyes the perfection of womanhood and love. He caught the swift, half-smiling glance of her eyes, and he wondered if she cared for him, or would be with him as he knew it had been with others. As she passed on he closed upon his heart to hide the look which crossed his face at the thought of what his life would be if this woman did not bless him with her love.

All the long summer had these two been together, and she had given him every encouragement. His friends told him that she was heartless, as well as beautiful; and her's was only a summer flirtation; but what man ever paid any attention to such warnings. His business reports had not been reassuring for some time, and he had seemed unable to turn himself away from this charmer. Now, the worst had come; yet he did not dread the future if only this woman smiled upon him, as he had youth, strength, ambition and energy, and for her he felt that he could fight his way over every difficulty.

The music began and Irving stood watching the dance, waiting his turn. At last it came, and his pulses thrilled as he felt the slight pressure of her weight upon his arm and drank in the loveliness of her eyes and the music of her voice.

"Out in the beautiful grounds, under the soft moonlight, did she tell of his love to his wife. She looked into the eager face and passionate eyes. He was a handsome man and he pleased his wife well. Had he only been rich she would have laid her head upon his shoulder and given her lips to his; but she knew that he was comparatively poor, and his business in a very unsettled condition. She hated the word poverty and if she listened to the pleadings of this man's voice, or the dictates of her own heart, it would mean years of strife, strain, economies and save; so she turned her eyes away and quitted the ballroom. Her heart, she said, was the most tragic rich. 'Oh, Curtis, you surprise me!' she at length found voice to falter. 'I have found you so different to most men, your friendship so charming; and now to think it must end thus!'—pouting out her pretty lips.

"End! My God, Agnes! you cannot mean to wreck my life!" clasping her in his arms.

She drew away from him. "You must

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BLAIR AT WIFE'S PARENTAL HOME

Attorney Will Remain in New York and Mrs. Blair Will Enter Musical Field.

HE EXPECTS TO LIVE BY PEN

Family Is United, With Exception of Younger Son, Who Continues College Course.

A friend of the family who has just returned from New York says that James L. Blair, Mrs. Blair's oldest son and stepson with Mrs. Blair's mother, Mrs. O. M. Alexander, at St. Paul apartments, 29 West Eightieth street, New York, where No man's voice had ever thrilled her as did the young man's soft eyes and handsome, plauding face. Could she give up her turbulent home, her costly dresses, her life of ease for him? "No!" she turned her head away and sealed her heart. "I cannot marry a poor man, Mr. Irving," she said, slowly, and her voice sounded strange to her own ears. "I am not constituted to be happy in poverty or to make a poor man happy."

It is said that if Blair escape conviction in his approaching trial for forgery, he will remain in New York and devote himself to literary work, rather than attempt to secure recognition in the Bar Association of New York.

While dismantling their elegant country home, "Stancote," at Kirkwood, the Blairs shipped scores of valuable bric-a-brac and other household furnishings to Mrs. Alexander's address in New York. It was said then that Mrs. Blair would make her home with her mother and enter the musical world professionally.

The oldest son of the Blairs, while stopping with his parents, is employed in his misfortune as a boatman, while riding over to St. Louis on a Venice ferryboat, was fined \$3 in the Dayton Street Police Court Monday.

Blair expects to spend the day in the city, but was arrested a few minutes after getting off the boat. The policeman who took him into custody, and Judge Pollard gave no credit to the policeman's explanation than to the prisoner.

ESCAPES; IS FOUND DYING.

Coroner Investigates Death of Mrs. C. Pohlmann, Who Took Acid.

A coroner's inquest was convened Monday to investigate the escape of Mrs. Caroline Pohlmann of 1308 Mississippi avenue from the Good Samaritan Hospital for a nervous disorder, amounting to a temporary insanity. Sunday morning she was found dead, and the police were notified, but when she was found, she was dying from the acid. Henry Pohlmann was her husband.

Five years passed—but years to Morris Irving. By one he had won the numerous adorers, which had risen before him and overcame them; and now his business was fairly established. He was prominent in business and political circles, and well upon the road to wealth. More than once had he met Agnes Graydon, but the spell she had once cast over him was broken. If he dreamed of anyone in his quiet life, it was a fragile form with a sweet face full of strength and purity.

Again Morris Irving stood watching the dance, impatiently waiting his turn. At last it came. How his pulses thrilled as he felt the touch of her little hand upon his arm! "Come out in the moonlight, Ada; I want you all to myself," he whispered as he drew her from the crowded ballroom.

"Are you sure that it is me you love, Morris?" asked the girl, nestling up to him.

"Yes, sweetheart!" kissing the ruby lips.

"It is you I have always loved. I was fascinated by her pretty face, but I have learned that a pretty face is not all that is required to fill a heart," and she was satisfied.

Agnes Graydon sat with hot, angry tears in her eyes and a dull, aching pain in her heart as she looked at the marriage announcement of Morris Irving and Ada Hastings. "What a silly fool I have been," she cried, as the hot tears coursed down her cheeks. "Today he is exactly what I have always wanted—a husband of mine to be, and I might have been his wife."

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"Carrie Nation got in and made a row. They arrested her and took her to the police station."

"Ah," said Senator Allison, "I suppose she is charged with disturbing the peace."

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ROOMS FOR RENT

14 Words. 10c

ALBERT AV. 1115—Nicely furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; Suburban car; board convenient. (1)

BAUCON ST. 1011—Nicely furnished room in private family. (4)

BARTMER AV. 5011—Nicely furnished 2d-floor rooms; for gentlemen; heat, bath, telephone, gas. (6)

BROADWAY, 1300 N.—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping; \$2. (1)

BROADWAY, 107 N.—Excellent rooms 50 to \$1 per day. (1)

BROWN ST. 505 S.—Large front room, first floor; also single rooms. (1)

CASE AV. 2041—A large hall room, elegantly furnished; hot bath, gas, heat, light; \$1.75 a week. (1)

CASE AV. 2040—Nicely furnished second-story room; light housekeeping; bath, hot water. (1)

CHOUTEAU AV. 1302—Two unfurnished rooms, with water and heat. (1)

CHOUTEAU AV. 1012—Rooms for light housekeeping; furnished; \$1.50 up; unfurnished up to \$2. (1)

COOK AV. 4300—Well furnished front room, southern exposure; hot bath, furnace, gas. (1)

COMPTON AV. 15 N.—Room for light housekeeping. (1)

COMPTON AV. 1021 N.—Nicely furnished rooms with cook stove; private family; all conveniences. (1)

DAYTON ST. 1001—Large room; \$1.50. (1)

DELMAR BL. 5003A—Furnished room; all conveniences; near World's Fair; one or two gentlemen; \$10 per month. (1)

EADS AV. 2706—Nicely furnished room, gas, hot bath, steam heat, convenient to our car lines. (1)

EASTON AV. 3116A—Furnished from room; single or en suite; all conveniences; private family. (1)

EASTON AV. 3207—One or two furnished or unfurnished rooms for housekeeping if desired. (1)

EASTON AV. 4004A—Nicely furnished front room; hot and cold bath; steam heat; reasonable. (1)

EIGHTEENTH ST. 1118 N.—Furnished room, gas, bath; heat; private family. (1)

EIGHTEENTH ST. 1835—Nicely furnished from room; for light housekeeping; in private; \$2.50 per week. (1)

EIGHTEENTH ST. 1837—Large furnished room, pleasantly situated. (1)

EIGHTEENTH ST. 1838—Flat; 3 rooms; laundry; \$15; no children; \$200. (1)

EUGLID AV. 1357—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private family; furnace, bath, all conveniences; \$1.50. (1)

FINNEY AV. 3806—Nicely furnished room; single or en suite; all conveniences; private family. (1)

FINNEY AV. 3808—Front and other rooms; furnace, bath, gas; 2 car lines. (1)

FINNEY AV. 3810—Nicely furnished large second-story room; all conveniences; ex; very reasonable. (1)

FINNEY AV. 4137—Well-furnished room for lady employed; furnace, heat, bath; light housekeeping. (1)

FRANKLIN AV. 800—Drug Store—Nice new furnished front room, suitable for two. (1)

FRANKLIN AV. 810—Nicely furnished room, with cook stove; gas, southern exposure; low terms. (1)

FRANKLIN AV. 3406—Nicely furnished front and connecting room; single or en suite; gas, heat; bath, steam heat; reasonable. (1)

FRANKLIN AV. 3410—Nicely furnished room; private family; adults; references exchanged. (1)

FRANKLIN AV. 3637—Nice newly furnished room; modern conveniences; respectable location. (1)

FRANKLIN AV. 3428—Nicely furnished heated room; day bed; also connecting room; for light housekeeping; rent separate; both connect. (1)

GARIBSON AV. 1015A N.—8d-story front room, suitable for 1 or 2; reasonable. (1)

GARIBSON AV. 1015 N.—Nicely furnished room; two beds; heat; bath; steam heat; reasonable; for gentlemen who would appreciate good home. (1)

GRATTON ST. 1006—2 furnished rooms for light housekeeping; rent separate; both connect. (1)

HOMMONT AV. 1478A—Furnished rooms; private family; convenient to three car lines. (1)

LAISLE AV. 3040—Nicely furnished room. (1)

LAISLE AV. 3032—2-story front and other furnished rooms; gas, light, furnace heat and hot bath; also basement in exchange for reasonable rent. (1)

GARIBSON ST. 2008—One large unfurnished front room; all conveniences. (1)

GARIBSON AV. 1015A—8d-story front room, suitable for 1 or 2; reasonable. (1)

GARIBSON AV. 1015 N.—Nicely furnished room; two beds; heat; bath; steam heat; reasonable; for gentlemen who would appreciate good home. (1)

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BRUTALLY BEATEN BY BROADWAY THUGS

Highwaymen Leave C. Gattenbach With Fractured Skull and Small Chance for Recovery.

HE IS FOUND UNCONSCIOUS

Injured Man Unable to Give Clear Account of Assault Near Market Street.

Charles Gattenbach of 374 North Twenty-ninth street, is in a critical condition at the City Hospital as the result of injuries received from two highwaymen who attacked him at Broadway and Market street at 8:30 Monday morning.

Gattenbach was found lying on the sidewalk at the corner by a policeman soon after the robbery.

Gattenbach has not been able to give a very clear account of the robbery, but from his disconnected accounts, the police have learned that he was on his way home from a visit with his mother.

He stopped in a saloon at Sixth and Market streets, and thinks the two men followed him from there. He was not aware of the intended attack, until he turned and saw a club raised.

He thinks the men intended to strike him down and rob him.

His skull is splittered, and he was struck over the right eye. He has a chance for recovery.

WIFE SAVES HIM FROM BURGLAR'S BLOWS.

W. C. Kehl, keeper of a cigar store at 217 South Broadway, was attacked and beaten in his store shortly before midnight by two men who had admitted after locking up for the night. He believes his life was saved by the appearance of his wife in answer to his cries.

Kehl and his wife occupy rooms in the rear of the store. Soon after Kehl had locked up at 11 o'clock, he heard a knock, and went to the front. A man outside asked to be admitted. Kehl thought he recognized a man who is a customer of his and admitted the man.

The attack began as soon as the man was admitted. He struck Kehl over the head and face, and Kehl could feel it. "Keep quiet or I'll kill you," said the man. "I came here to rob the store," he replied, and out, and the man began to beat and kick him brutally, continuing to threaten.

Mrs. Kehl, attracted by her husband's voice, came from the room in the back of the store, and as she opened the rear door the robber fled. Mrs. Kehl turned up the street and found her husband on the floor, almost unconscious. Before she could reach the door the robber was gone.

Consolidated Jewish Interests Elect. The Jewish Alliance and Hebrew Free School association recently consolidated, and elected the following officers: William Goldstein, president; David Trichikoff, vice-president; Elias Michael, vice-president; Julius Glaser, treasurer; Rabbi H. J. Messing, recording secretary and honorary member of the board of directors; Dr. Leon Harrison, Dr. Samuel Sals, Dr. Moritz Spitz, Bernard Greensfelder, David Neuman and Leon Schwab, directors.

"PEGGY FROM PARIS" WILL FILL THE DATE OF "THE YANKEE CONSUL"

Manager Savage Makes No Explanations—O, for a Show! Can Hawtrey Save the Week?—Poor Old "Floradora" —Rose Melville's Grotesque Performance —Other Sunday Openings.

"The Yankee Consul" will not be at the Century Theater next week. "Peggy From Paris" has been substituted.

Announcement of the change came suddenly Sunday evening in a dispatch from Henry W. Savage. Mr. Savage made no explanations. He simply said "Peggy From Paris" would take the week booked for the Robins' Blossom show, and it is not known at this time when "The Yankee Consul" will come.

The announcement is not only surprising, but disappointing. "The Yankee Consul" is a St. Louis product, and St. Louis is eager to see it. "The Yankee Consul" is a two-fold pity—first, because we have just seen "Peggy," and, second, because "The Yankee Consul," from all reports, is a much better production.

O, for a show! If Charles Hawtrey can give us something worth while in "The Man from Blankley's" tonight, he can

make up for the loss of "Peggy."

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His skull is splittered, and he was struck over the right eye. He has a chance for recovery.

Charles Gattenbach of 374 North Twenty-ninth street, is in a critical condition at the City Hospital as the result of injuries received from two highwaymen who attacked him at Broadway and Market street at 8:30 Monday morning.

Gattenbach was found lying on the sidewalk at the corner by a policeman soon after the robbery.

Gattenbach has not been able to give a very clear account of the robbery, but from his disconnected accounts, the police have learned that he was on his way home from a visit with his mother.

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